

WASHINGTON CITY.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1857.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.
Captain Henry B. Tyler, adjutant and inspector of the Marine Corps, with the rank of major, in the place of Major Parke G. Howle, deceased.

THE REASON OF THE NEW ATTEMPT AT TREASON IN KANSAS.

Men do not act without motives, but these are not always apparent to the casual observer, and are sometimes beyond the scrutiny of the most sagacious. In Kansas the general motive in inciting insurrection and plotting and urging forward treason has always been quite apparent. No careful observer can have failed to see that the design has been to agitate, excite, and operate upon political elements outside of the Territory to secure partisan results. A leading motive has been so to conduct matters in Kansas as to array the North and South against each other, and thus band the people in each section together and place them in hostile attitude. This result has been accomplished in Kansas, and in the North and South, with no other apparent or reasonable object in view, the most violent and clamorous apparently profiting most largely by it. The scenes that disgraced humanity in Kansas last year were designed to affect and control the presidential and other elections, and in some of the latter the design succeeded. Fremont's hopes rested wholly upon exciting the prejudices of the North against the South in consequence of the doings in Kansas; and but for the energy of leading democrats, and the sagacity of the people in a few northern and western States, his hopes would have been realized. When the election was over, quiet followed in Kansas as naturally as sleep follows a day of labor. Quiet there was death to the hopes of the agitators. The public mind had become enlightened upon the affairs of Kansas, and reflection and correct judgment were fast taking the place of wild excitement and inconsiderate thought and action. The Kansas actors engaged in dividing the means which the fraud of the leaders had drawn from the credulous and charitable. Republicanism was sinking in all quarters and expiring in many. The folly and tyranny exhibited by its reign in New York was sealing the fate and burying the hopes of the most ardent there. The union of know-nothingism and republicanism in Massachusetts was manifesting marked signs of abortion. Without something besides truth, reason, and argument, Mr. Banks' hopes of success were fast passing away, while those of the democracy were rising. In Pennsylvania the most confident had lost all hope. The election of Mr. Wilmot was given up in despair, and his friends were yielding to the prudence of the determination not to surrender a long and certain judicial term for the more than doubtful chances of the executive chair. Not a republican in the State, since the failure to bring in the know-nothings, and unite them upon him, has expected that Mr. Wilmot could be elected. The hopes of that party were in a dying condition in very many other portions of the country. Without the aid of active remedies they must expire. In this sad exigency the "medicine men" of the party took counsel together, and consulted every source that seemed to point out a remedy and lead to hope. Truth promised no success, while the past rendered an appeal to her most certain death. Reason they had never consulted and dared not to venture upon the experiment of approaching her, she having been the guide of their enemies. The same considerations deterred them from resorting to argument or an appeal to justice and patriotism. One hope only remained—disturbances in Kansas, renewed agitation, and popular excitement. The action of the administration in relation to Kansas had been widely approved, and had excited commendation from the more candid of the republican press. The Topeka constitution, and State officers under it, although galvanized with much solemnity and vast trouble and great expense, only manifested an unnatural spasm, and the whole affair was about relapsing into quiet and rest. Topeka had refused Lawrence a city charter. Nothing was left but for that child of Massachusetts republicanism, for whom some other republican States stood as god-mothers, to set up authority for itself and form and adopt a city charter without the authority of the territorial government, or even that of Topeka itself. It has attempted to set aside the laws and officers of the Territory within its boundaries and to set up a municipal government of its own, to be followed by like attempts in other cities and villages. Gov. Walker's proclamation shows how this treasonable movement has been met. That this movement was contrived by its friends at the East, where much of the property in Lawrence is owned, cannot be doubted. That the great design was to create agitation and excitement for the benefit of Mr. Wilmot and Mr. Banks, and others, is too apparent to need demonstration. The actors in Lawrence, of course, knew that the movement would be repressed by Gov. Walker. They could not have expected that good could result from it to the city of Lawrence. But it was hoped it might be so managed as to rebound to the benefit of the republicans at the North, who would be overwhelmed unless new shrieks in Kansas could be sounded so loudly as to save them. The motive is so apparent that it will defeat the object.

The more ultra, if not all the republican press, will justify this new movement, because it will keep up hope in certain quarters a little longer. They know that the whole movement was planned by the leaders at the North and West. They understood the object, and therefore will applaud the traitors in Lawrence, and denounce the federal government for not yielding to the treason. We call upon all good, patriotic citizens to weigh this matter, and to say whether they approve of this last attempt to obstruct and defeat the laws and disturb the peace of the country for the benefit of sinking politicians, who cannot sustain themselves upon their own merits.

Among the arrivals in our city yesterday were Hon. F. W. Pickens and Hon. J. L. Orr, of South Carolina, and Hon. T. S. Bocock, of Virginia.

Clarence Derrick has been appointed by the President to fill a vacancy "at large" in the Military Academy at West Point. Young Derrick is a son of the late Mr. Derrick, who filled the office of chief clerk of the State Department during a portion of the time when President Buchanan was its distinguished head.

IRON AND COPPER—INTERESTING OFFICIAL STATISTICS—THE STATE DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

A parliamentary report recently published in Great Britain exhibits some interesting statistics relative to the production of iron and copper in all countries. The total quantity of pig iron produced, it appears, is 6,000,000 tons, viz: Great Britain, 3,000,000 tons; Prussia, 750,000 tons; United States, 750,000 tons; Russia, 300,000 tons; Austria, 250,000 tons; Belgium, 200,000 tons; Sweden, 200,000 tons; Germany, 100,000 tons; other countries, 300,000 tons. A comparison of the countries which chiefly produce iron for the last 20 years shows that Great Britain increased, in 1850, 244 per cent.; the United States, in 1850, 171 per cent.; France, in 1846, 141 per cent.; Russia, in 1849-51, 20 per cent.; German customs union, (Zollverein), in 1850, 60 per cent.; Austria, in 1850, 130 per cent.; Norway, in 1841-45, 62 per cent. Much valuable information is spread before the British Parliament in reference to the causes which have retarded the development of this branch of industry throughout the world. The protective duties on iron in France are ably discussed, and the causes of the absence of progress in the iron production of that country are thus classified: 1, the revolution of 1848; 2, want of railroads; 3, apathy among manufacturers; 4, unfavorable sites formerly chosen for works; 5, the tenure of property and the system of carrying on works by paid managers; 6, the interference of government with the affairs of the miner; 7, the ancient custom of using charcoal and wood; and 8, the absence of banking accommodation.

In respect to Prussia, it appears, from a critical review of the metal-producing interests of that country, that the restraining influence of the government is injuriously felt. Little or no competition exists either for labor or for orders, for a close combination of the whole trade, both in Rhenish Prussia and in Silesia, has been established.

The Swedish government has always manifested a great interest in the development of this important branch of its metal industry. It has lately abolished the feudal rights and privileges of the nobility, who had enjoyed previously certain preferences as ironmasters, and the iron trade was opened to a free market. Until very lately the exportation of pig iron was prohibited, in order to encourage the manufacture of bar iron; in Sweden this law is now repealed, and pig iron can be either exported or imported by payment of a duty of \$3 per ton. In Russia the manufacture of iron has made the greatest progress. Notwithstanding extensive protection, as no iron can be imported by sea, and the duty by land on pig iron is 600 per cent., the production of iron in Russia is only 87 pounds, and the consumption 9.7 pounds Russ. per inhabitant; whereas, in England the production is 231, and the consumption 138.4 pounds Russ. per inhabitant. In Belgium the production of iron has increased considerably. In the United States it is also on the increase, but with us the consumption of iron per capita of our population is greater even than in England. In 1854 the consumption was estimated at 1,324,773 tons, of which 805,000 tons was of domestic production, and 500,000 tons imported from Great Britain. With regard to steel, the manufacture of cast and shear steel in Great Britain in 1856 was estimated at 680,000 tons. In France the consumption, during eighteen years, has been four-fifths of that consumed in Great Britain. The iron used in France in 1835 was a little over a third of that used in England; in 18 years it increased to nearly half the quantity worked up in Great Britain.

The total value of copper raised in 1854 was \$11,659,020. The production, consumption, and reduction of copper from the ore in different countries for 1846 are given as follows: In Great Britain copper annually raised amounts to 15,800 tons; consumption, 10,600 tons; copper annually smelted, 28,600 tons. France raised (in 1846) 30 tons, consumed 9,200 tons, smelted 700 tons. Russia raised 3,900 tons, consumed 2,000 tons, smelted 3,900 tons. Austria raised 4,500 tons, consumed 2,600 tons, smelted 4,500 tons. Sweden and Norway raised 2,200 tons, consumed 400 tons, smelted 2,100 tons. Zollverein raised 1,500 tons, consumed 5,400 tons, smelted 1,500 tons. Turkey in Europe and Mediterranean States raised 3,100 tons, consumed 6,600 tons, and smelted 2,800 tons. America, including Cuba and Chili, raised 16,600 tons, consumed 6,100 tons, smelted 5,900 tons. Oceania, Australia, New Zealand, and Asia raised 2,400 tons, consumed 1,200 tons, smelted 2,400 tons. Total raised 52,430 tons, consumed 52,400 tons, and smelted annually 52,400 tons.

Under the operation of the French navigation laws the French smelter is most disadvantageously situated, as he can only receive his ore at the low duty when carried in the ships belonging to his own country, the probability being that only one out of twelve vessels sailing from any particular port is a French vessel, while the total tonnage of French vessels is only one-eighth of the whole mercantile navy afloat.

We have carefully retained and laboriously condensed the leading facts in this very able and interesting report, knowing that there is no subject in which our citizens in every section of the country feel a deeper interest. Such reports are the very life and spirit of British commercial enterprise; they supply its daily aliment and furnish it with snowy wings to penetrate even the most remote and obscure recesses of the globe. We trust that when the law of last Congress authorizing the appointment of two additional clerks to be devoted exclusively to the preparation of the requisite material to enable the Secretary of State to transmit an annual report on foreign commercial changes and regulations, as required by an act passed in 1842, to which the act referred to was merely supplemental and remedial, shall be in full force, we shall have the pleasure often of presenting to our commercial, manufacturing, and producing classes such reports as the one now before us.

It is true we have had altogether five annual reports on foreign commercial changes and regulations from the State Department: one by Mr. Webster in 1842, one by Mr. Upshur in 1843, and a third by Mr. Calhoun in 1844, under the original act of 1842; and two others, one in 1855, the other in 1856, by Mr. Marcy, under the same act amended in 1856, the amendment merely providing the requisite clerical force (a superintendent of statistics and an assistant) to enable the Secretary of State to give effect to the act of 1842; but, doubtless, chiefly for the following reason, given in a note accompanying the report of 1856—viz: "The pressure on this class of

of duties of prior date has precluded the preparation of Part I of this report as a digest, as was designed, and as seems contemplated by the act of 1842"—these five annual reports are merely the heralds of what we may hereafter look for. Our consular corps is composed of as much intelligence, general information, and, at the more prominent consulates especially, of as high an order of general qualifications, as the consular representatives of any nation on the earth. The able head of the State Department, and the efficient and accomplished Assistant Secretary, are exerting every proper effort to abate, as far as can be done consistently with the demands of the public service in that department, "the pressure of duties of prior date," and this having been entirely accomplished, there is no reason to fear that we shall be in the rear of Great Britain, or of any country, in the character, scope, and general information of our annual commercial reports from the Department of State.

DIFFICULTY PROBLEM.
A late number of the London Star, in an able article on the slave-trade discussion that has recently occurred in the British Parliament, (a part of which discussion appears in our columns to-day,) closes with the following practical question, which will prove a "crane's bill repitita" to the parliamentary algebraists:

"Given, 3,000 miles of island coast, with an unlimited number of creeks and inlets; fifty slaves per annum bent on landing twenty-five thousand slaves, for which they are to obtain a clear profit of fifteen million dollars, being an average bonus of 600 dollars each; a captain-general and local authorities peculiarly interested in the success of the venture, together with yellow fever, tropical heat, and dangerous navigation; required to know how many gun-boats will be needed to watch the said coast, and to prevent the said fifty slaves from landing their cargoes; and, secondly, how much money it will take to pay for the experiment?"

The Star seems to hint that the only method of ascertaining the unknown quantities involved in the above problem is to concede to British men-of-war the right of search—that is, the right "to board and overhaul" all suspicious or suspected vessels found about the Cuban coast. The Star seems to forget that this mode of solution has already been tried—with what success the Star can tell. We think the problem can be solved by the "Rule of Three." Let England and France invite Spain, Holland, or some other third power, to co-operate with them in their gigantic scheme of African apprenticeship, and the solution is at hand. The only process required will be to "reduce the first three terms to the lowest denomination," "subtract" the gun-boats, "multiply" the negroes ad infinitum, and the product will be the number sought.

A FIRE IN FRONT AND REAR.
The subjoined telegraphic despatch was received at too late an hour for insertion in our issue of yesterday morning:

"St. Louis, July 21.—Governor Walker was encamped outside of Lawrence with eight companies of dragoons on the 17th. The citizens had decided not to negotiate with him, and he was ordered to leave the city. Walker was fired upon, when civil war will be declared. Governor Walker has warrants to arrest the city officers and other citizens of Lawrence."

While the southern press of the extreme school are not sparing in their denunciations of Governor Walker for alleged affiliations with the abolitionists of Kansas, and the abolition press of the Territory are equally as vigorous in their assaults upon the governor on the supposition that he is a slavery proponent, we find him earnestly engaged in the discharge of his delicate and responsible duties, and proudly indifferent to the double dangers of a fire in front and rear. Whether his movements at Lawrence will be regarded by the extremists as fresh evidence of "treachery to the South" we know not; but we feel convinced that his present efforts to uphold the laws of the Territory at all hazards will receive the countenance and support of the entire democracy of the Union, as well as the hearty approval of a large number of conservative men who still linger in the ranks of the opposition.

THE IMPOLOGY OF THE NEW YORK POLICE TYRANNY CONFESSED.
We have heretofore commented upon the tyrannical enactments of the New York republican legislature, and especially with regard to the city police bill. The Troy Times, a recognized and strong republican paper, makes the following frank statement in a recent number:

"For ourselves, we have ever deemed the experiment of the legislature in the matter of the local government of our metropolitan city as of exceedingly doubtful character in reference to the policy and principles involved, and good results and tendencies sought to be promoted. As a precedent, the measure is decidedly objectionable; it is indefensible upon any sound basis acknowledged by its authors. We sympathize with the good citizens of that locality in their rightful desires to be rid of the evils of administration with which they have been so long afflicted. It were far better in our humble judgment, to have patiently relied on the working of the republican theory of 'popular sovereignty' for the ultimate redress required, and which is always sure to come, sooner or later, through the quiet and peaceful operation of the ballot-box. Laws and systems for the government of a people which are not based on a policy of coercion against the known sentiments of a manifest majority of those to be governed, are doomed to failure, and will be tried in this country; and it is believed to be against the suggestions of sagacious philosophy and enlightened statesmanship to presume that such measures can ever successfully prevail with the intelligent inhabitants of any State, town, or district in our American government."

We have no doubt that the Times speaks the honest views of a large portion of the people of that State and of the Union. The great democratic principle of self-government through the ballot-boxes must be allowed full sway in every locality, or the people will become restless and dissatisfied and change their public agents.

A DISGUISED KNOW-NOTHING.
For the benefit of such of the southern know-nothings who affect to believe that Sam and Sambo are not one and the same person in the northern States, we copy the following from the Pennsylvaniaian:

"LEAVING THE ABOLITION.—The Bedford Gazette is requested by John W. Bowen, of Napier township, in that county, to state, that although he has been a zealous whig all his life, and voted the know-nothing ticket after the dissolution of the whig party, he cannot go abolitionism, which is now the banner under which the leaders of his old party rally. He, therefore, wishes to put upon record that he is tired of the know-nothing policy, for some years, has governed the conduct of the opposition to the democracy, and that he intends at the approaching election to vote for Gen. Packer and the whole democratic State and county ticket—an example which will be followed by hundreds of other honest whigs in Bedford county who have been similarly surfeited with the abominations of John W. Bowen, and abolitionism. It is to be regretted that the Bedford Gazette is not able, ranking among the most intelligent editors, and congratulating him upon the noble determination at which he has arrived, and cordially welcomes him to a party which is founded upon the constitution and Declaration of Independence. Let all other conscientious men do likewise, and they will never regret the step."

THE TWO CONVENTIONS IN MINNESOTA.

We have already been advised by telegraph that, owing to a serious difficulty between the democratic and black-republican members of the convention recently elected in Minnesota to frame a State constitution, two conventions are now actually sitting at St. Paul, each engaged in framing a constitution to be submitted to the next Congress. What will be the result of this unfortunate division it is not difficult to conjecture. In the mean time, we lay before our readers a plain statement of the origin of the existing difficulties, as furnished by the St. Paul Pioneer:

"In accordance with an understanding among the delegates to the constitutional convention, they assembled on the 13th instant in the hall of the house of representatives. Precisely as the clock indicated noon the delegates were called to order by Hon. Charles L. Chase, secretary of the Territory of Minnesota. Ex-Gov. Gorman immediately moved that the delegates adjourn until 12 m., next day. The motion was put by Mr. Chase, and carried by a majority of the delegates. The delegates voting with the democrats to constitute a quorum of the whole body. As near as could be ascertained, about forty-five democrats voted to adjourn, and at least twenty republicans voted nay. No division was called for, and Mr. Chase declared the delegates adjourned until noon next day. The democratic members then left the hall. At the same time that Mr. Chase called the convention to order, Mr. John W. North, black-republican delegate of Rice county, nominated Thomas J. Galbraith as temporary chairman. After the convention had been declared adjourned by Mr. Chase, and the democratic members had left the hall, Mr. Galbraith was selected by those remaining—not a quorum of the convention—as temporary presiding officer. In such capacity he took his seat; the remaining officers of the meeting, or mob, were selected, and a committee on credentials appointed, who reported fifty-five delegates—not a quorum of legally-elected delegates—present. A raving abolitionist, named Balmace, from Winona, was then selected as permanent president, and, after the election of other officers, the meeting adjourned until 8 a. m., next day.

"This great point of difference, whose duty or privilege it was to call the convention to order, and preside until a temporary organization should be effected. The democrats claimed that Secretary Chase was the proper individual, and are fully sustained in that position by precedents, the only rule governing such matters in the absence of positive legal enactments. The Wisconsin and Iowa constitutional conventions were both presided over until a temporary organization had been effected by the secretaries of those States, and the same rule was followed in no provision of this character in the acts authorizing the conventions to be held. In States where conventions are held for the purpose of forming new constitutions the Secretary of State is universally acknowledged as the proper officer to call the body to order. We could cite precedents of this character in the constitutions of the Union. One other fact bearing strongly on the case is that by the enabling act the secretary of the Territory is made the custodian of the returns of the election for delegates to the convention; and this alone, unsustained by the precedents we have cited, point him out as the proper officer to take the initiative in organizing the convention."

"Mr. North defends his action in calling the convention to order on the ground that he received a request to do so, signed by a majority of the delegates. No democrat signed any such paper, and it was only by procuring the names of bogus delegates—men who were never elected, and have no more right to reside in the convention than Fred Douglass or any other negro—that a shadow of excuse is afforded for such a statement. A dishonest registry of deeds, and a few petty soundbonds, ready to take advantage of his rascality, and thrust themselves into a position the people never designed they should occupy, are not the individuals who should be trusted with the confidence of organizing a constitutional convention, yet it is by the use of the names of such men that John W. North procures his boasted majority. The only result that we can arrive at in an examination of the facts is that Mr. Chase's action, in calling the convention to order, was proper—justified by precedents, and indirectly, as the custodian of the election returns, sanctioned by the law. Mr. North's excuse of a call from a 'majority of the delegates' is a sham unworthy of the man and the occasion. As to the vote on the adjournment, no one can dispute the correctness of the decision of the secretary. The democrats (forty-five in number) voted 'aye,' and upwards of twenty republicans voted 'no,' thus constituting a quorum who acknowledged Mr. Chase's authority. No division was called for, and the decision of the chair, declaring the convention adjourned, was acquiesced in by a large number of delegates. The democratic members favored an adjournment because the whole number of the members were not present, because they were well aware of the intention of the black republicans to exclude five legally-elected democrats from their seats, and substituting bogus delegates, by the aid of whose votes they would be able to secure the organization of the convention."

ARIZONA.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a private letter just received from the frontier of Sonora by an army officer in this city. The condition of affairs on the boundary of our new Territory of Arizona fully sustains the statements of the people in their petition to Congress for a separate territorial organization, and imperatively demands the early action of the national legislature:

"FORT GUMALL, June 2, 1857.
Mr. Kippin has just arrived from the Arizona mine, and represents an awful state of affairs. During the time he was in the Territory, he saw and heard of nothing but the most atrocious crimes committed by the Indians in Sonora. It was unsafe for him to move out unless accompanied by the Mexican general, Don Guadalupe Flores, and even with him it was dangerous. No news from Sonora, not even an arrival, for the last twenty days. God knows what is going on; though of one thing we are certain: No American, says some who are here, can go into Sonora, with passports or without."

Very truly, your friend,
P. R. BRADY.
To Lieut. Mowat, United States Army.

It is necessary to observe that Mr. Brady is an old traveler in Sonora; has traded there several years; thoroughly understands the Spanish language and the Mexican character; and his letter is, therefore, peculiarly reliable.

MINNESOTA COAL.

A friend has sent to us a small specimen of coal which was found within the Territory of Minnesota. It is said that there are large quantities of it. Hitherto it has been supposed that there was none in Minnesota, but we have before us an evidence of the mistake. The specimen in our possession is light, though of close texture, and has the appearance of ebony wood.

The Rev. James B. Donelan, formerly pastor and assistant pastor of Saint Matthew's church, in consequence of his declining health, left this city a few days ago for the purpose of visiting the Old World, and seeking the renovation of his impaired strength in a more genial climate. We join our own wishes to the kind wishes of the numerous friends of that gentleman, that the sea voyage, a change of climate, and a temporary relaxation from the onerous duties of pastor, may speedily restore his health and usefulness.

Commenting on the recent articles which have appeared in the Richmond Enquirer on Kansas affairs, the New York Commercial remarks:

"We heartily commend the manly frankness of our Richmond contemporary in thus plainly talking to those of its neighbors who are doing more than twenty times their number of abolitionists could to breed discord and distrust between the North and the South, and whose impatience escapes are thrown in the teeth of every conservative man in the North who seeks to allay the spirit of feeling. And we are glad, also, to have our own impression confirmed by teachings so fully corroborated by a southern journal of such known influence and power."

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

STATE DEPARTMENT.
The following communication has been received from a correspondent at Montevideo:

MONTVIDEO, April 5, 1857.
I am happy to inform you that the tranquillity of peace in this quarter remains undisturbed, and that the interior of the country is rapidly augmenting its resources, in cattle and agriculture in general. The last crop of wheat in the Banda Oriental is estimated at some one million of fanegas, equal to four millions of bushels, and generally of excellent quality. A very large crop of Indian corn has also been harvested—the market price of the former \$1 60 (Spanish) per bushel, and the latter about 85 cents. The demand for our breadstuffs from the United States is on the decline; and, as the foreign population increases, will be more so—its capital and labor being applied to agriculture more generally. Our domestic cottons are almost annihilated by the British manufactures, introduced into this market; the manufacturer imitates those of ours, and can afford to sell them at a much reduced price. I have seen some goods of this description in the hands of British importers from Liverpool, branded Lowell, and sold as American manufactures, as the genuine article heretofore has always had the preference, and thus our trade with this country has been seriously injured by the shameful deception.

I beg to inform you that on the 4th ult. the yellow fever made its appearance in this city, of the most malignant character, and up to the present time some thirty or forty deaths have taken place daily. Such is the general consternation that business has been suspended, and vast numbers have fled to the interior. Shipping in the harbor, and I am happy to add that none of our fellow-citizens have been attacked with the disease, until the present instance, has been unknown in this country. I may say with safety that seven-tenths of those who have taken the fever have died, which, perhaps, may be attributed to the unskillfulness and ignorance of the disease on the part of the medical attendants. This awful scourge has been traced to local causes, having emanated in the precincts of the city, where all the animal and vegetable corrupted matter has been deposited. Very energetic measures have been adopted by the government to mitigate the ravages of this pestilence, but we can have but little benefit until May, when cold weather may be anticipated and the pleasing result of frost.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
The New Custom-house at Perth Amboy, New Jersey.—The site for the new custom-house at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, the construction of which was authorized by the last Congress, has been selected by the Secretary of the Treasury. The custom-house will be located at the corner of Main and Centre streets, in that city, on a lot owned by G. M. Patterson, esq. The price agreed upon for this lot, if its title is pronounced satisfactory by the Attorney General, is \$2,000.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.
The Minnesota Indians.—The Interior Department has already taken prompt measures to ascertain the actual condition of the Indians of Minnesota Territory. Mr. K. Pitcheffe, of the Interior Department, left this city yesterday afternoon for Minnesota, as the special agent of the department, with instructions for the guidance of the superintendent of Indian affairs for that Territory.

Clerical Change.—Mr. Charles H. Ithell, of North Carolina, has been transferred from the Pension Office to a fourth-class clerkship in the Department of the Interior. Mr. Ithell will take charge of appeal cases from the Pension Office. Salary, \$1,800 a year.

GOVERNOR WALKER.

We regret to notice a disposition on the part of Gov. Walker's assailants, and among that number not a few who were his warm political and personal admirers until a very recent period, to revive and give currency to exploded and well-known-forgetful slanders. The last attempt to asperse the private character of Gov. Walker has called forth the following satisfactory explanation from the correspondent of the New York Herald:

The extreme men of the South finding the administration and Gov. Walker's course on the Kansas question impracticable, and sustained by every patriotic citizen of the country, and especially by the pro-slavery party in Kansas, and finding that they cannot longer continue the warfare on the merits of the question without stultifying themselves, have been driven to the desperate resort of attacking the private character of Governor Walker, in the hope and expectation of injuring his administration. One of these attacks—violent and gross—made its appearance in the Richmond South a few days since. The attempt is made to connect Governor Walker with a fraudulent transaction which took place in Virginia some twenty-two years since. Fortunately for the cause of truth and justice, the gentleman who is in possession of all the papers connected with the transaction failed to happen to be passing through Washington to the "far West," and by mere chance heard of the attack, and having with him the papers spoken of, has kindly placed them in our hands, and from which we undertake to say a more unimpeachable and sustained history of the transaction in the South has rarely come under our notice. The circumstances are merely these: In 1835 a friend of Governor Walker—then in Congress—visited the eastern part of Virginia, and entered into a contract for the purchase of a large number of negroes on credit. That contract specified that a mortgage should be given on the negroes, and also on a valuable tract of land in Mississippi, and that, in addition, certain endorsements should be given on the notes—one of whom was to be Gov. Walker. The contract was regularly signed; the notes, in blank, endorsed by Governor Walker, with an understanding that two other endorsees should go on the notes. The purchase again proceeded until the Virginia agent had secured the negroes; but on getting there a new contract was entered into by the parties, the seller agreeing to waive the mortgage and thereby took away the substratum upon which Walker agreed to sign the papers, on condition that the terms of payment should be changed and an additional price should be given for the negroes. The notes were filled up and handed to the seller under the new contract, after they were endorsed by Governor Walker, and it was not until years after that Governor Walker was apprised of any change in the original contract under which he endorsed the paper; nor did he know that the seller had also agreed to receive the notes without requiring the name of the other endorsees. The whole transaction is a "cut-shell," and we do not believe there is one man in the country who will contend that Gov. Walker was, or is, legally or morally bound for one cent. The gentleman who has afforded us a view of the papers informs us that they have been in his possession about fifteen years; that he would have been entitled to a large fee if the debt could have been collected, and as a matter of course he examined the case in all of its aspects, and became fully satisfied that there was not even an equitable claim against Governor Walker. It is not true that Governor Walker ever visited the old gentleman with whom the transaction took place.

KANSAS MATTERS.

The New York Tribune attempts to raise a howl over the news from Kansas in relation to the steps taken by Governor Walker to put down an incipient rebellion against the laws. We publish elsewhere such intelligence as has come to hand on the subject. Doubtless the Tribune and its co-workers in agitation, whose chances of political success depend on continuing the disturbances in Kansas, would rejoice to get up another war, such as rent the Territory and distracted the public mind last summer. But they will now fail in any such attempt. Governor Walker will promptly repress this outbreak, and restore and preserve peace. Of course no sane man expects the administration to do otherwise than to cause the laws to be enforced, and to overcome any violent resistance which may be opposed to them. Parties who choose to raise the standard of rebellion will command little sympathy, in or out of the Territory, among men of practical wisdom and common sense. Mr. Buchanan and Governor Walker are doing all in their power to extend to the free-State men, and all other residents of the Territory, fair play and equal justice, and all parties ought to frown down any attempt to frustrate this honest and temperate policy. Of course nothing but violent partisanship is expected from the Tribune on this subject.

ABOLISHY ARGUMENT.

TURNED TO A USEFUL PURPOSE.—A correspondent says that the Fremont and Dayton brig used at Stockbridge, Madison county, during the fall campaign, has been brought up this spring in a corp-field as a "dwarf-crop." Doubtless it proved efficient, if it grows anything of policy.

INTERESTING DEBATES IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT ON AFRICAN EMIGRATION TO BRITISH GUIANA.

In the House of Commons on July 3d Mr. Thomas Baring (who was imperfectly heard in the gallery) proceeded to call the attention of the House to the necessity of adopting measures for facilitating immigration into British Guiana. He said, at the end of March last a very large and respectable meeting was convened at Georgetown, Demerara, for the purpose of considering this question, and the result was that a petition, which was unanimously adopted, had been transmitted to him, with a request that he would present it to the House of Commons. He more readily undertook this duty because in that petition there were no angry complaints as to our past commercial policy, no indications of party or political bias, and no feeling of hostility shown towards any particular minister of the day; but it set forth circumstances in that colony which he could not help thinking demanded a prompt and favorable consideration by the government, and the attention and sympathy of the House. It would be a waste of time in him to make any remarks as to the importance of the prosperity of this colony to the mother country in reference to its capability to produce the sugar which the consumption of the British population of this country. The colony of British Guiana was somewhere about 170,000 square miles in extent, and contained upwards of 50,000,000 acres of the most fertile land. It had the advantage of internal communication, a great surface of seacoast for shipping, and was within a month or six weeks' sailing from this country. The only inconvenience felt in the colony was the want of labor. There was ample scope for procuring abundant supplies of cotton and sugar, but so limited was the population that the cultivation of those articles had been entirely neglected. The colony opened up, therefore, an extensive field for enterprise and labor; but, unfortunately, it was not until the year 1838 that a population of 90,000 only a quarter of the people came within the nomination of laborers, including some 20,000 Portuguese and coolies which had been admitted into the colony. The great problem arose as to how the requisite amount of labor was to be furnished. He was ready to allow that, if it should be found that the effect of opening up the colonies from Africa led to all those unnatural wars and those acts of barbarity which distinguished the slave trade, we ought not to listen to the suggestion of procuring a supply of labor for the colony of British Guiana from that quarter of the globe. But this was a question which ought not to be excluded from the consideration of the House. He resorted to in order to furnish the means of labor in this case it was a source of supply which ought to be watched by the government. The petitioners prayed that they might be permitted to import emigrants from any part of the globe in which a British consul resided. If Africa were excluded, what was the effect? It was to shut out the possibility of obtaining a supply of labor. There, again, were restrictions which, nullified against the possibility of obtaining a supply of labor. One place, from Calcutta in no one ship were more than 350 coolies allowed to be sent, whatever might be the size of the vessel, and if even it were the Great Eastern heretofore, the result would be that the inferior character and the small number of the coolies would be such that the capacity had been employed in this colony for the cultivation of others much better adapted for it in every respect. The regulation which made the payment of the back passage at the end of the colony's service obligatory also required attention. At present a coolie could not receive an equivalent if he or she works in the colony. The passage money must be paid, and he must be shipped whether he wished to go or not. The coolies at the end of their servitude had amassed in many cases considerable sums of money, and were quite able to pay for their own passage. The principle which ought to be adopted was complete freedom, regulated only by what was necessary for the sake of humanity and the propriety of the regulations, which had been adopted amounted to positive prohibition on account of the stringent nature of the regulations, and of those regulations the colonists had a just right to complain. (Hear, hear.) In the seven years from 1848 to 1854, about 22,000 coolies were imported into British Guiana, to the great benefit of the colony. The property of the colony, and without injury to the working population before existing in it. At the utmost the population worked only three or four days a week, and by task work each man could earn from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. in a very few hours. They might get the labor of the colony. He was not at all disposed to shut out any other colony, and had been carried in British ships to foreign possessions for the last two years, they had not been allowed to enter British Guiana. He could hardly suppose it was out of deference to the Chinese government, actually could not be because the Chinese were dangerous citizens. The Chinese had been looking to the colony as the mother country, the obtaining articles in great demand at a cheap rate, and the showing the world that our colonies, with free labor alone, were able to compete with the sugar and cotton-growing States of America. In this delicate and complicated matter, it was desirable that the colonists should be consulted with the government, and endeavoring to mitigate the evils complained of, and, in the exercise of his discretion, he should now simply ask the right honorable gentleman, the Secretary for the Colonies, whether Her Majesty's government had adopted any measures to facilitate immigration into British Guiana.

Mr. Labouchere entirely concurred that no more important question relating to our colonial policy could possibly engage the attention of the House than that which his honorable friend had brought forward; nor did he differ from his honorable friend in the general principles he had enunciated. Important as the subject was at all times, it was especially so at the present juncture. The present very high price of sugar was drawing the attention of all the sugar-producing countries of the world to the supply of labor—a matter which lay at the very foundation of their cultivation and formed the very lifeblood of their prosperity. It was, therefore, the duty of a government, by all possible means, to provide our colonies with a proper supply of labor, not only for the sake of the colonies themselves, but because there was no more effective mode of discouraging slavery and the slave trade than by proving to the world that under a state of freedom these articles of general consumption, actually sugar, could be produced with quite as much advantage as by the slave labor. He was not at all disposed to believe that the importation of free laborers to the West Indies should be promoted in every legitimate way; but there were certain conditions for its regulation to which they ought to be strictly adhered to. In the first place, the importation of laborers should be such as would not violate the laws of humanity were not violated; that even the laws which regulate the importation of labor should be such as would not violate the laws of humanity; and that no system of internal slavery, with all its attendant atrocities, should be fostered in the country from which these persons were brought. Next, their passage across the seas should be so managed as to guard against the recurrence of any of those fearful calamities which have been the lot of the poor people of color in much horror among the people of England. The third condition which ought to be enforced was, that when the laborers reached the colonies they should be treated with all the consideration due to free men, and that under no system of so-called apprenticeship or contracts should the laborers be bound to the colonies, and the brand of this country had been indelibly fixed in any delusion revived. Another condition, scarcely less important than any of the foregoing, was that in any such plan of immigration a due proportion between the sexes should be observed, and that a reasonable number of women should be introduced to avoid the frightful evil inseparable from the carrying on of an exclusively male population to any British possession. Under these restrictions the government were anxious to encourage immigration to our colonies, from whatever source that immigration might be derived. The honorable member talked as if nothing had been done of late years in this matter. But, in fact, an immense emigration of laborers had been going on, even conducted in many instances with signal benefit both to the colonies and to the emigrants themselves. In the case of the Mauritius they had a striking exemplification of the possibility of cultivating sugar by free labor, not only at a profit, but at a greater profit than by slave labor. From the proximity of the Mauritius to the Channel, and the facility of procuring an ample supply of labor, and within a few days as many as 100,000 coolies had been transported thence to that island, and were engaged in the cultivation of its sugar plantations. The result was an enormous increase in the production of that colony, with a high state of contentment and prosperity, so far from being purchased